

Kibli arrives for short visit

AMMAN (Petra) — Arab League Secretary-General Chadli Kibli Tuesday arrived in Amman for a short visit during which he is expected to meet with His Majesty King Hussein and senior officials. In a statement he made upon arrival, Mr. Kibli praised King Hussein's efforts in serving the Arab cause, and said he is looking forward to meeting with the King and discussing with him the latest developments in the Arab arena. Mr. Kibli also hailed the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories. The director-general of the Foreign Ministry received Mr. Kibli, who came from Baghdad, at the airport.

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Festival committee briefs Queen

AMMAN (Petra) — Her Majesty Queen Noor gave a reception at Al Nadwa Palace Tuesday in honour of members of the Jerash Festival Technical Committees and all those who are participating in the preparations for the festival. Queen Noor was briefed on the progress of work of the various technical committees preparing for the festival. The Queen is the honorary chairman of the National Committee of the Jerash Festival, scheduled to open on Aug. 12.

Measures to curb chaos at airport

AMMAN (Petra) — Transport Minister Ali Suhaimi Monday sent a circular to the officials of the Civil Aviation Authority (CAA), Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the Queen Alia International Airport requesting that they take appropriate measures to prevent passengers for Cairo and Baghdad flights as well as Hajj pilgrims from arriving at the airport unusually early for their flights. The measure was taken after the ministry noticed that the airport utilities are not being treated properly because many passengers are coming to the airport hours and even days before their planes are scheduled to depart, thereby creating chaos and strain, the Jordanian News Agency, Petra, said.

Qalandia camp entrance sealed off

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli security officials sealed off Tuesday the main entrance to the Qalandia refugee camp after an Israeli girl was injured when a bus she was riding in was stoned by Palestinian demonstrators in the Israeli-held West Bank, a military official said. Israeli authorities Tuesday lifted a preventive curfew imposed two days ago on the central market area of the West Bank's largest city, Nablus, and on surrounding refugee camps to avoid anti-Israel protests on the anniversary of Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

Lebanese parliament committees okay pact

BEIRUT (R) — Lebanese parliamentary committees overwhelmingly approved the troop withdrawal agreement with Israel Tuesday in the first step towards a full parliamentary debate on the accord. State-run Beirut Radio reported a 28-to-one majority in favour of the accord, with two abstentions, and said parliament would meet in full session on Monday to debate it.

Syria urges talks to end Fatah revolt

DAMASCUS (R) — Syria Tuesday called on factions in Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat's Fatah group to settle their differences through dialogue, not armed conflict. A Syrian official said in reply to questions from Reuters that Syria's policy was to work towards restoring unity in Fatah, backbone of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO). Hardline members of Fatah opposed to Mr. Arafat's moderate policies have challenged his leadership and the dispute flared briefly into violence in east Lebanon last weekend. Syria has formed a three-man official commission to hear the views of both sides and has played host to other Arab leaders seeking to calm the conflict.

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Reports say Arab summit expected to be held soon

King, Saudi crown prince hold talks

AMMAN (Agencies) — His Majesty King Hussein and Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz Tuesday held talks amid reports that an Arab summit is expected to be held soon to discuss the current Middle East situation.

The Jordanian News Agency, Petra said that the King and the Saudi crown prince discussed the current Arab situation, the Lebanese crisis, the peaceful endeavours to end the Iran-Iraq war and Arab solidarity.

Prince Abdullah arrived in Amman earlier Tuesday from Baghdad, where he held talks with Iraqi President Saddam Hussein.

The Jordanian and Saudi sides reviewed the results of Prince Abdullah's visits to three Arab countries and Jordan stressed its support for the Saudi efforts to build Arab solidarity and towards the Palestinian problem, Petra said.

King Hussein and the Saudi crown prince also discussed bilateral relations, and the King expressed his appreciation of continued Saudi support of Jordan, the agency said.

Reuters quoted sources close to the Saudi prince as saying an Arab summit is expected to be held soon to discuss the Middle East situation. The sources said Prince Abdullah and President Hussein discussed the strained relations between Iraq and Syria, the recent rebellion among Palestinian fighters in Lebanon and Syria's attitude towards last month's withdrawal agreement signed between Lebanon and Israel. They said a summit was expected to be held soon to discuss these topics.

Sharp Arab differences have surfaced over the controversial agreement, which Syria and Libya has rejected outright saying that it allows Israel to regain control of its invasion of Lebanon and harms the security of Syria.

Prince Abdullah, who is also the first deputy prime minister and commander of the Saudi National Guard, hosted a dinner in honour of the Saudi delegation.

Israel retaliates against Monday's Lebanon strike

SIDON, Lebanon (R) — Israeli forces disrupted road and sea transport in Sidon Tuesday and detained shopkeepers who had protested Monday against the Israeli invasion a year ago.

The road disruptions were for security checks apparently to prevent guerrilla attacks, but two small cargo vessels were seen being towed from the harbour by Israeli gunboats.

Israeli military officers in the port refused to say why the ships, one of which had just begun unloading cement, were towed away. But local fishermen said the Israelis were trying to force southern Lebanon to import only Israeli goods.

The origin of the ships was not known.

Local residents said the Israelis, who invaded Lebanon on June 6, 1982, had appeared recently to be increasing harassment of the local

Divergent reports emerge on shooting of Libyan in Beirut

BEIRUT (R) — The man who confessed to shooting the Libyan charge d'affaires in Beirut on Sunday may have taken his orders from Syrian intelligence, from an unnamed "Arab quarter," or from a shadowy guerrilla group in which he was codenamed "Michael," according to widely divergent accounts in the Beirut press.

Alternatively, according to a pro-Syrian party implicated in the assassination attempt by its right-wing rivals, it was part of an Israeli conspiracy to partition Lebanon.

Charge d'Affaires Abdul Kader Ghoga remained critically ill in an intensive care unit Tuesday, his wife and son at his bedside.

Lebanese police arrested Mr. Alwan, a Lebanese, early on Monday and security sources said he confessed to the shooting.



His Majesty King Hussein, heading a Jordanian delegation including His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar Badran (to Prince Hassan's left), Royal Court Chief Ahmad Al Lawzi and Court Minister Amer Khammash, Tuesday holds talks with a Saudi delegation headed by Crown Prince Abdullah Ibn Abdul Aziz (Petra photo)

Fahd urges Islamic unity

MECCA (R) — King Fahd of Saudi Arabia opened a pan-Islamic conference here Tuesday with an appeal for unity and an end to conflict among Muslims.

The three-day conference, attended by delegates from the Organisation of Islamic Conference (OIC), is being held to mark the opening of the first Islamic Jurisprudence Academy which will be based at Jeddah.

Calling for a renewal of faith, King Fahd warned that "the non-observance of the faith is the cause of the danger which today threatens the world of Islam."

"It is my conviction that the sound building of our unity requires first and foremost that we sin conflicts among Muslims and settle such conflicts with the spirit of Islam brotherhood and compliance with the word of God," the Saudi leader said.

He also said the true beginning of Muslim strength lay in the ability to confront socio-economic and other human problems with Islamic solutions inspired by a spirit of tolerance and consonant with modern needs.

Ansar detainees stage protest

BEIRUT (R) — Prisoners in an Israeli military camp at Ansar, southern Lebanon, tried to burn one of their tents Tuesday in protest against their continued detention, military sources said.

They said the prisoners, including Palestinians and Lebanese, also refused to parade for the daily count.

Israeli forces quickly restored order, the sources said.

The Palestinian news agency WAFA, in a dispatch from Nicosia, also reported that the Ansar detainees had set fire to their tents and blankets Monday.

There are about 5,000 prisoners in the camp, made up of huge khaki tents behind barbed wire and watchtowers, according to the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC).

Kuwait says it is boosting war mediation

KUWAIT (R) — Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sheikh Sa'ad Al Abdallah Al Sabah said Tuesday his country had redoubled its efforts and intensified its contacts with Tehran and Baghdad to help end the Iran-Iraq war.

"Kuwait has redoubled its efforts to end the conflict and intensified its contacts with the two opponents to end the war which is spilling Arab and Muslim blood and serving Arab and Muslim enemies," Sheikh Sa'ad told a parliamentary session.

Last month, Kuwait's foreign minister and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) minister of state for foreign affairs visited Tehran and Baghdad ostensibly to find a way to repair Iranian offshore wells spewing oil into Gulf waters.

Informed sources in Kuwait said at the time the envoy carried a plan from the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council to end the war, now in its 33rd month.

The council groups Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait and the UAE.

Khalaf says Moscow supports Arafat policy

MOSCOW (R) — A senior Palestinian leader dismissed doubts about Soviet support of the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) Tuesday and said Soviet leader Yuri Andropov had sent Mr. Arafat two messages of support.

Mr. Khalaf said he had not met Mr. Andropov personally but said his talks with Soviet officials had been successful in every respect and would produce "certain practical results" in the Arab region. He would not detail what such results might be.

However, he dismissed suggestions that he had come to look for Soviet military aid, saying the Middle East had enough arms already.

Asked if Mr. Arafat, who in the past week has visited Romania, Algeria and Saudi Arabia and is currently in New Delhi, might come to Moscow soon, Mr. Khalaf replied: "Perhaps, we do not know."

Mr. Khalaf said the PLO would cooperate with the Soviet Union and its allies, as they would with any state that recognised the Palestinian right to a national state and the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinian people on Syria.

U.S. intelligence has reported that Soviet personnel man surface-to-air missiles based in Syria and the Soviet media have repeatedly said Israel plans such an attack.

Mr. Khalaf, echoing comments by Mr. Arafat himself, said the Western press were exaggerating divisions in the PLO ranks.

Recent weeks have seen fighting in eastern Lebanon between Palestinian loyal to Mr. Arafat and some commanders who want a tougher military line to replace his diplomatic efforts.

Mr. Khalaf, popularly known as Abu Iyad, was reported to have queried some aspects of Mr. Arafat's strategy.

On Tuesday, sitting near an oil painting of Mr. Arafat under chandeliers in the PLO's Moscow mission, he insisted that reports of a severe split in the PLO were built on lies and exaggeration.

Mr. Khalaf accused the U.S. of complicity in Israeli designs for an attack on Syria. "Not a single war has broken out in the Middle East without U.S. consent," he said.

Mr. Khalaf said the Soviet Union would be opposed to any Israeli move against its ally Syria, but he said exactly how Moscow would react would only be seen if the situation arose.

Iraq proposes limited ceasefire in Gulf

BAGHDAD (R) — Iraqi President Saddam Hussein has proposed a limited ceasefire in the war with Iran which would cover the Gulf and its entrance through the Strait of Hormuz, the Iraqi News Agency (INA) reported Tuesday.

In an open letter to the people of Iran, the third since February, President Hussein said the proposed ceasefire would cover the Gulf area "including its waters, ports, coasts and skies."

It would allow free passage for all ships, including those of Iran, and the export of oil through the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

The ceasefire proposal followed by one day a report on the Iraqi News Agency that Baghdad had issued a new warning that it would sink any vessel sailing in what it had declared to be a war zone at the head of the Gulf.

Lloyd shipping intelligence in London said last week that Iraqi planes had seriously damaged two merchant vessels near the Iranian port of Bandar Khomeini in the war zone.

The Iraqi leader's latest proposal specified the ceasefire limit as running "from Basra and Muhammara (at the northern end of the Gulf) to the Strait of Hormuz and the Gulf entrances from the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean."

Ramadan truce

In addition, President Hussein suggested a temporary ceasefire during the Muslim holy month of Ramadan which starts this weekend, and a special internationally-supervised agreement to stop attacks on civilian towns and villages.

Mr. Hussein made a truce offer for Ramadan last year but it was rejected by Iran.

The month of Ramadan last year saw some of the heaviest fighting on the southern Basra war front.

Mr. Hussein said that while making his proposals, his government had information about Iranian preparations for a new adventure to break through the borders into Iraq.

The Iraqi military command says it has crushed five Iranian offensives since last summer.

Reagan reviews strategy in arms talks

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan conferred with his advisers Tuesday about revising U.S. policy at the Strategic Arms Reduction Talks (START) with the Soviet Union which are due to resume Wednesday in Geneva after a long recess.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes said the START negotiations were discussed at a meeting of the National Security Council (NSC). at

Revolt under control, Arafat tells Gandhi

NEW DELHI (R) — Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat said Tuesday he was in control of his Fatah group after a mutiny which he said was organised by Libya and other unnamed Arab states.

"The determination of our freedom fighters has faced this conspiracy and defeated it," he said.

Mr. Arafat was speaking at the end of a one-day visit to India during which he had talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, head of the 101-member Non-Aligned Movement. Palestinian officials said he was flying to South Yemen.

"I am sorry to say that it is not the first time the Libyan leader has interfered in our internal affairs," the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) chairman said in a reference to Col. Muammar Qaddafi.

"He is trying to make a split in the PLO," Mr. Arafat told reporters.

He said a number of other Arab states were also involved in the attempt to stir up trouble within the PLO but he did not wish to name them.

An Indian government spokesman said Mr. Arafat told reporters that the mutiny was under

control.

Mr. Arafat said he had asked for the activation of a non-aligned committee set up during the non-aligned summit in Delhi earlier this year to work for a settlement of the Palestinian question.

Mr. Arafat, who was flying in a Saudi executive jet, was seen off by Mrs. Gandhi after he had met her in two sessions of talks.

Disident Palestinians, mainly in eastern Lebanon, repudiated Mr. Arafat's leadership over four weeks ago and last Saturday they clashed with guerrillas loyal to Mr. Arafat.

The mutineers want the PLO to reject peaceful settlements in favour of armed struggle against Israel.

Mrs. Gandhi assured Mr. Arafat of the Non-Aligned Movement's continued and complete support for the Palestinian cause, the spokeswoman said.

The spokeswoman said Mr. Arafat and Mrs. Gandhi discussed events in the Middle East since March, when the non-aligned summit was held in New Delhi.

Mrs. Gandhi leaves Wednesday for Belgrade at the start of a five-day European tour.

'PLO mutiny undermines unity in West Bank, Gaza'

By Lamis K. Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The recent unrest among the ranks of Fatah, the largest faction in the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO), tends to undermine Palestinian unity in the Israeli occupied West Bank, a leading West Bank leader said Tuesday.

Anwar Al Khalaf, the governor of Jerusalem, said that "the recent split within the Fatah forces in Lebanon's Bekaa Valley has reflected seriously on the people in the West Bank," Mr. Khalaf explained that members of Arab trade and student unions and professional associations are taking sides in the conflict between the mutineers and the Fatah leadership.

Mr. Khalaf, who is on a short visit to Jordan, was received by National Consultative Council (NCC) Speaker Suleiman Arar, Minister of Information Adnan Abu Odeh attended the meeting.

HOME NEWS

Calm maturity enhanced by Keilani's inner peace and inimitable technique

By Meg Abu Hamdan
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Although it may be true that all artists paint primarily for themselves, of some this is truer than others. Some artists need to apply colours to paper and canvas much in the same way as more ordinary mortals need to eat and drink. Deprived of brush and paint, they sink into a slow decline. So it is with Munther Keilani whose work is on show at the Alia Gallery this week.

Since a child, Keilani has been writing poetry and painting, using both as a means of escape when the going was tough or tedious. He conjured up utopian paradises faraway and mysterious as the stars, where wishes were granted and happiness could be relied upon like the sun on a hot Jordanian day. Over the years Keilani carried on painting -- for himself -- but now and again friends would walk off with one or two of his works tucked under their arm, and it was they who eventually prevailed upon him to expose his work to a wider audience.

And this private unhurried development is why Keilani's first solo exhibition is marked by a remarkable maturity. There is a calmness about his work, a stillness that comes across even in those which seem to disappear down their own whirling vortexes of colour. There is not an angry line or violent stroke among them, instead there is a mood of quiet introspection that amounts at times to a joy that comes from an inner peace. It is this conviction that what he is doing is right, that allows Keilani to make gentle fun of what is essentially deeply serious.

Perhaps part of this feeling of tranquility comes from Keilani's unusual technique -- the details of which he keeps close to his chest -- but which probably involves the use of an air brush or some other instrument which sprays paint very finely, and which gives a flat, matt textureless finish. This technique needs care and patience and Keilani admits that for every painting on display several have been thrown away. So to be able to paint at all, Keilani has to be feeble relaxed and, while his paintings are still mostly of distant landscapes, cosmic and otherwise, to where he would still like to run, his calmer frame of mind means that they are tempered with facets

they are also his weakness for in a few paintings his colour relationships do not work well and at times discordant tones and shades tend to hector the eye.

In the following pieces this is certainly not the case, as for example his original abstracts which are made up of horizontal lines of pure colours. "In Bedouin Carpet" the magentas, oranges and whites glow as they make their way, ladder-like, up the paper, while the soft muted colours of "Brain Storm" -- the turquoise, the grey-blues and the gentle yellows -- form a harmonious whole.

It is Keilani's colours however

which are much the dominant feature of his work. Through them he portrays endless nuances of different emotions -- the alien heat

of a sun that warms another solar system, the dark depths of endlessness, infinity, the warmth and brightness of gaiety and life. But if colours are Keilani's strength,

works like "The Cornfield" and "Neighbours Garden", both of which are particularly successful. Rising through leaves of rich greens, the spectrum of colours passes through blues to patches of lemon yellow that light the whole work. A springtime freshness pervades these paintings, a sense of renewal that is in complete contrast to the feelings "Midnight Mystery" and "One Thousand and One Nights" arouse. Here



One of the original abstracts of Munther Keilani currently on show in an exhibition of his work at the Alia Gallery

ART REVIEW

of the light colours and forms he sees around him everyday.

It is Keilani's colours however which are much the dominant feature of his work. Through them he portrays endless nuances of different emotions -- the alien heat

of a sun that warms another solar system, the dark depths of endlessness, infinity, the warmth and brightness of gaiety and life. But if colours are Keilani's strength,

Keilani makes full use of the two dimensional flatness that can be obtained with his medium, and he achieves the textureless and perspectiveless finish of a Turkish miniature which evokes strong romantic feelings and a nostalgia for the time when we could still believe in fairy tales.

The exhibition runs until Thursday, June 9. All the work is for sale, prices ranging from JD 220 to JD 375.

Bedouin exhibition booked for Lake Dist.

LONDON (J.T.) — A travelling exhibition, "The Last of the Bedouin in Jordan," will open Sat. June 18 at Abbot Hall Art Gallery at Kendal in the English Lake District, it was announced here recently.

Her Highness Princess Alia will open the exhibition, which over a period of two years will move to 15 different museums in various parts of Britain, and it will be supervised by Mrs. Mira Khouri of the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities.

The exhibition, supported by Crown Prince Hassan and the Jordanian government, is the brainchild of Robert Young, a farmer in 1945, in the Arab Legion in 1945. He returned to Jordan in 1976 and spent two years making the film.

He estimates that there are about 54,000 Bedouins still living in Jordan in the traditional tents. This exhibition, which ends on Sun. Aug. 7, will highlight their generosity and hospitality, their innate love of romanticism and the acquisition of personal honour.

the Bedouin community and its culture, which are still the dominant factors in the Arab World even though many recent generations of Bedouins are settled in villages, employed in towns and serve in the individual Arab armies.

Extracts from a documentary film on the life of the Bedouin will be shown during the event which has already been booked by 15 other venues throughout Britain after the exhibition.

The film was made by Mr. Young, who is a professional photographer. He served on contract in the Jordanian Armed Forces for 11 years after relinquishing his commission in the Arab Legion in 1945. He returned to Jordan in 1976 and spent two years making the film.

He estimates that there are about 54,000 Bedouins still living in Jordan in the traditional tents. This exhibition, which ends on Sun. Aug. 7, will highlight their generosity and hospitality, their innate love of romanticism and the acquisition of personal honour.

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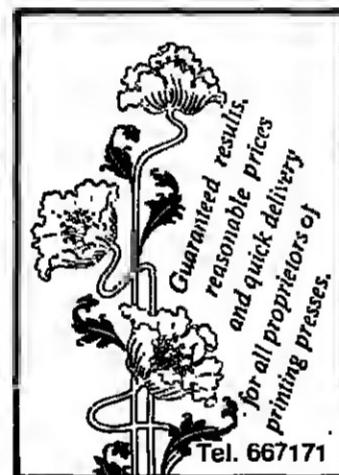
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NCC gives farm policy ideas

By Louis K. Andoni
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Specific and practical proposals are needed in order to develop the agricultural sector, Prime Minister Mudar Badran said Tuesday.

Mr. Badran was addressing an extraordinary session of the National Consultative Council (NCC) devoted to a discussion of a report submitted last week by Minister of Agriculture Marwan Didiun.

The prime minister, who is also the chairman of the Higher Agricultural Council (HAC), said "what is required from the NCC are practical proposals capable of contributing to the progress of agriculture in Jordan."

Mr. Badran called on the council's agricultural committee to hold meetings with agricultural ministry officials and the HAC in order to formulate practical and specific proposals.

The prime minister pointed out that the HAC formulated an agricultural plan but that the main problem facing the HAC is to decide on the necessary executive steps to carry it out, he said.

The same problem applies to the marketing of the agricultural products. Mr. Badran pointed out that marketing problems compelled the government to destroy the surplus tomato output of last year. Commenting on the problems that resulted from the surplus in tomato this year, the prime minister said, "we have tried to absorb the tomato surplus by establishing tomato paste plants. When we fixed the prices of tomatoes this year, some of you said

that the prices were too low. However, had we raised the prices, the plants would not have been able to absorb the surplus."

Mr. Badran explained that he has visited the tomato plant and, from talking to the farmers, could not find any grounds for the alleged delay in unloading the crop. He added that the quality of some of the tomatoes sent to the plant were not worth more than 10 fils per kilo.

"I also spoke to a tomato shucker who told me that his profit on each box of tomato sold to the central market was 15 piasters, and 21 piasters when it was sold to the plant," he said.

Faced with a continuing situation, Mr. Badran suggested the possible establishment of another tomato plant, a project to produce tomato juice or a system of planned crop production.

During the session, several members made comments on the agricultural policy in Jordan.

Many of the speakers pointed out that the agricultural sector is lagging behind other parts of the economy, and the grave consequences which this involves for national economic development.

They also stated that there is an acute shortage of manpower in the sector as the ratio of workers is not more than 10 per cent of the total work force in Jordan estimated at 468,000 workers.

The importance of raising the technical standard of agricultural workers was also brought up by NCC members.

Members also sought stricter measures from the government to discourage construction work on

productive agricultural land.

Marketing policy for agricultural products and the existing pricing system were also discussed. Here members stressed the importance of securing markets for agricultural products and adopting a pricing system that will work in the interest of the farmers.

The discussion will continue next Monday when more council members are to submit reports commenting on the issue.

The prime minister said that all the recommendations made will be considered in depth by the cabinet.

A full analysis of yesterday's NCC proceedings will appear in tomorrow's paper.

Sentences endorsed

AMMAN (Petra) — The military governor has ratified the decisions of the marshall law court in sentencing Mohammad Ahmad Uqash Al Momani to eight year's imprisonment with hard labour and a fine of JD 30,252, and Mahmoud Abadeh to one year's imprisonment for embezzling public funds.

Ahmad Ali Al Qourah's sentence of three months imprisonment for offering a bribe to a public servant, which was not accepted, was also endorsed.

The communications minister

Armico to play coordinating role

AMMAN (Petra) — The three-day seminar on planning for joint Arab cooperation in mining, which concluded here Tuesday, recommended that the Arab Mining Company (Armico) be regularly led with information related to mining projects throughout the Arab World.

This is to include figures on production, as well as investment levels planning in the mining industry and the establishment of a mining information bank in cooperation with the relevant authorities in the Arab World.

The participants in the seminar also urged Arabs mining companies to intensify their efforts in prospecting for commercial viable mineral deposits, particularly copper and lead.

To this end, Armico wants to follow up geological studies and mineral prospecting operations through the creation of a four-man committee formed especially for this purpose.

The seminar also recommended that Arab countries devote the necessary investment and credit facilities to Arab mining companies, and urged Armico to conduct a study on the possibility of establishing an Arab mining research centre. It also called on the companies using and producing copper and lead to coordinate their efforts so as to reduce dependence on foreign resources.

During its meeting, the seminar discussed 15 papers on the extraction, processing and marketing of copper and lead in the Arab World.

Regional agricredit group given \$1m technical grant

By Philip Rabins
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The Amman-based Near East and North Africa Regional Agricultural Credit Association (NENARACA) is to receive a technical assistance grant of \$1 million to facilitate training and research in the area. The aid provision was contained in an agreement signed recently between NENARACA, and the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD) under the direction of its President Abdul Muhsin Al Sudari.

The agreement, which will run for four years, will become formally effective from July 1, and is to be utilized by NENARACA to finance five main activities in the region between now and 1987.

Firstly, NENARACA is to hold six regional briefing seminars on agricultural credit and related services for small and low income farmers, and to be utilized by NENARACA to finance five main activities in the region between now and 1987.

Secondly, NENARACA is to organize eight national training courses on the same subject in its less developed affiliates. Specialist staff members from the association and the more established ACCs will lecture at such gatherings which are expected to last for two or three weeks.

Study hours

Thirdly, the grant will be used to sponsor 10 day exchange visits by around 60 senior ACC employees. It is envisaged that these should primarily be study tours in which the visitor may benefit from the project experience gained by the host country. The money will also be utilized to stage a general conference in Tunisia on small and low income farmers, and is provisionally set for April 1984.

Twenty-five of the world's top experts on agricultural credit are to be invited to address the 100 expected delegates. The occasion will also be used to host NENARACA's 5th general assembly, which is convened bi-annually.

Seminar workshops

Finally it is envisaged that the association should hold three seminar workshops in successive years from 1985. The tentative titles of these being as follows: The mobilization of rural savings, the impact of the terms and conditions of external financiers, and the re-

lationship of agricultural marketing techniques and other services, all in relation to the provision of credit to small and low income farmers.

In addition to these activities, NENARACA is to undertake a series of case study research projects in order to back up the training courses, and to maximize the benefits accruing from the study tours.

Dr. Sami Sunna, the director-general of the Jordan Agricultural Credit Corporation, described the agreement as "important" because it "represents the first such agreement between IFAD and a regional agricultural credit organization."

Similar conditions

He pointed out that regionally based training schemes and field visits, where climatic conditions and agricultural techniques are often very similar, were potentially of more use than training in Europe and the United States. Dr. Sunna then expressed the hope that, if this agreement proved successful, the extension of the grant might be favourably considered.

To date the Rome-based IFAD has financed two other projects in Jordan. It lent \$11.3m to the ACC for the on-farm development of 48,000 dunums of land in the southern Ghor region, while it has also loaned around \$10m to the Jordan Cooperative Organisation for land reclamation and development.

Ken Noda: It is great living in two worlds

By Gamini Akmeemana
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — The best way to rid yourself of all pre-conceived notions of what a world-renowned pianist should be like is to meet Ken Noda. Peering into a souvenir shop in the hotel lobby, he could be just another good-looking young tourist who'd just arrived here to find out what things are like in this part of the world.

Wrong: Ken Noda has been playing the piano since the age of five, has been composing since he was 10 years old, had his first opera not only written but also performed when he was only 15; and his 21st birthday is still five months away.

"I don't like the label 'child prodigy,'" says Ken during an interview with the Jordan Times in the hotel bar. He politely accepted a drink but hardly touched it. "It somehow sets you apart from other children. I was a pretty normal child; you see, I went through school just like everybody else."

There were no musicians in the family. His Japanese parents had emigrated to the United States in 1957, and Ken was born in New York City. "My parents wanted me to be an artist. My mother is a print-maker. So I started drawing, but I also played the piano. And since I knew how to read and write music, I couldn't stop myself from composing music."

And so, the musical talent of this youngster who dislikes the term child prodigy becomes evident. At the age of 12, hardly a decision-making age, he decided to devote himself to music. "I played the cello for a while," Ken recalls. "But then I dropped that to concentrate on the piano."

Then came his first opera for Children, "The Canary," performed by the New York City Opera in 1977. He's written three more hitherto-unperformed operas since then, and is now working on a fifth. Lately, he's been a student of Daniel Barenboim: "a very good influence, a phenomenal talent," says Ken.

Some people have the need to learn modesty; others learn to do without it. In Ken Noda, modesty is so natural, so integral a part of his mental make-up that you don't notice it till you think about the reputation. You may argue that in someone not yet 21, the ego is still in the assembly-line. But that argument doesn't hold water when

you realize the depth of his artistic commitment.

"So I did become an artist," says Ken, "in another sense of the word." He doesn't seem to have any regrets in not having become a painter equal in ability to the musician. "I still draw," he says. In any case, life is sometimes pleasantly unpredictable and it's quite possible that the painter will catch up with the musician.

His accent is unmistakably American, but the face is clearly Japanese. Ken Noda is already a man of two worlds. "I have two passports," he says, with his quick smile. "And I do speak Japanese, though not very well." There, a hint of apology creeps into the tone, and thickens as he adds that he can't write Japanese.

"I feel bad about that," he says. "You know, I hope I'll be able to write in Japanese some day, just as I write in English. There is something in me—I don't know how to say it—that points towards the Far East. It helps sometimes; I mean it often calms me down when I should be upset or nervous.

But Ken is conscious of his Oriental "link" in a very broad way. Considering the traditional enmity between the Chinese and the Japanese, his admiration for Chinese culture comes as a delightful surprise. "I've never seen China," says Ken. "I'd love to go there, and get to know everything at first-hand."

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Ken Noda has been brought to Amman by the Jordan Society in the United States of America in cooperation with Alia, the Royal Jordanian Airline, and the Jacob Foundation.

Ken Noda will perform at the Royal Cultural Centre Wednesday at 8:00 p.m.

GOVERNMENT TENDERING DIRECTORATE ANNOUNCEMENT SCHOOL BUILDINGS PROJECTS (MOE - PROJECT No. 4)

The Central Tendering Committee announces the tender of the following building:-

The General Vocational School for Boys / Ajloun (12000m²)

Local Contractors who are eligible for classification as (general or first degree) according to the new classification directives, and all international contracting firms from member countries of the World Bank for Development and Re-construction, Switzerland and Taiwan, are invited to apply for purchase of Tendering Documents from the Project Implementation Unit / MOE against a non-refundable sum of JD (200) for each copy. Tel. 661166.

Last date for purchase of tender documents is Thursday July 7, 1983.

Last date for submitting tenders is Thursday July 21, 1983 at the Govt. Tenders Directorate, Ministry of Public Works.

Notes

1. Tenderers shall submit two separate envelopes, the first containing information about their companies including personnel, equipment, plan for project management, progress schedule, present work load, etc.

And the second envelop includes the financial proposal.

2. Prices in B.O.Q. shall be filled in words as well as in figures.

3. A tender bond of JD (50,000) shall be attached to the offer.

Chairman, Central Tendering Committee.
Director, Govt. Tenders Directorate.

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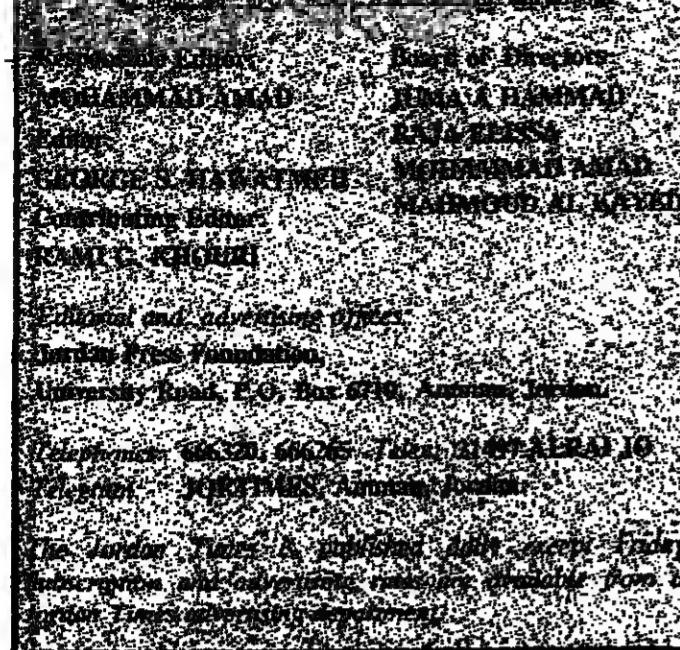
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Jordan Times



An effort worth trying

ISRAEL today seems to be a divided state over its war in Lebanon. The government, led by Menachem Begin, hopes to reap the fruit of its invasion, but is unsure that it can. The opposition Labour Party would also like Israel to make gains in Lebanon, but wants the army pulled back, regardless of the price. Both, however, know the extent of the mess their country is in now, and mainly differ on whether it will be a bigger one.

The Arab World, on the other hand, may be split over the tactics to be pursued to get the Israelis out of Lebanon, but is undoubtedly united on the need to restore Lebanon's full authority and independence without allowing Israel to gain anything from its year-long occupation of Lebanese territory.

If the Arabs try hard enough to relegate their tactical differences and raise their unity of goal above them, they are likely to emerge stronger than a divided Israel on the question of Lebanon. The aim of getting Israeli troops out of Lebanese territory without any gains becomes that much more tenable.

To this end, we look to Saudi Crown Prince Abdullah's visit to Jordan, after his tour of Libya, Syria and Iraq, as an encouraging and positive sign that the Arab World may be on the verge of coming to terms with itself.

The current Saudi effort to close Arab ranks should be met with a sincere desire by all Arabs to stand behind a common and coherent policy designed to face the Israeli aggression not only in Lebanon but also in the rest of the occupied Arab territories. We have to admit that there would be difficult questions to answer and a lot of soul-searching to do before substantial results could be achieved. But the effort will be worth trying, as there is really no alternative to confronting the enemy and dealing with the world in one voice and full strength.

The Arab Nation and people long for that day when marginal differences are not the predominant factor in Arab politics—and thinking.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: Arab unity before local issues

HIS MAJESTY King Hussein and his delegation returned home Monday after visiting Iraq and the United Arab Emirates (UAE) where he held talks with Presidents Saddam and Zayed. The talks dealt with the overall situation in the Arab World and the nature of the challenges facing the Arab Nation. The three leaders also made an assessment of the main issues of the moment in light of Arab and international developments, and the military situation on the Iraqi-Iranian front. They also discussed the Palestinian issue, the Lebanese crisis, and relations between Jordan and both Iraq and the UAE.

Needless to say, the talks are part of the efforts Jordan is making to build a unified Arab platform through which the Arab cause may be advanced. This is certainly the role which Jordan has envisaged and has been encouraging. It is time for the Arabs to make a courageous and genuine assessment of what is taking place around them and to shoulder the responsibilities entrusted to them so that they can cope with every danger through organised action. The current developments dictate that the Arabs face up to reality, and ensure that pan-Arab interests are placed above local considerations.

In light of this outlook, King Hussein is making contacts with Arab leaders, thereby affirming the role which Jordan is playing, namely that unified Arab action is a necessity and that, regardless of how much lack of vision there might be, the Arabs will finally cope with these challenges before it is too late.

Al Dustour: U.S. still ignoring main issue

THE WHITE House announced that U.S. presidential envoy Philip Habib will return to the area soon, and that a U.S. State Department spokesman has denied reports that Habib has been discharged from the post. The White House also said that the consultations which will take place in Washington this week in the presence of the U.S. ambassador to Jordan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia and Israel, do not mean that the United States will review its policy. But what kind of solutions can American efforts lead to if Washington continues to acquiesce to Zionist exhortations not to tackle the crux of the Middle East crisis, namely the Palestinians. One year since its invasion of Lebanon, Israel is coming to realise that the objectives of the invasion have not been realised. The Palestinian resistance has not been liquidated and the Lebanese resistance to the Israeli invasion is escalating and turning into a war of attrition which is costing Israel many physical and material losses. Even the implementation of the Lebanese-Israeli withdrawal agreement remains to be seen to be believed.

Israel's withdrawal from Lebanon has become a problem which is no less serious than its stay in Lebanon. Meanwhile, the United States is facing a real predicament, because it is still refusing to tackle the Palestinian issue. Consequently, whether Habib returns to the area or not, and whether the United States reassesses its policy or not, matters little, for only a courageous move by Washington which tackles the Palestinian issue can offer any substantive hope for peace.

Sawt Al Shaab: Stop external meddling

THE CLASHES currently taking place within the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO) factions force us to conclude that the 1974 Rabat summit resolution did not result in the real autonomy of the Palestinians free from the influence of other Arab states. The evident intervention by some Arab countries in the internal affairs of the PLO and the attempt to control the Palestinians at this point in time in particular and in a manner which does not serve Palestinian interests a departure from the Rabat summit resolution. If there are demands for internal reforms within Fatah, this should be dealt with strictly as an internal Palestinian issue. It is totally wrong for any Arab side to involve itself in any Palestinian difference unless this involvement takes place in the form of efforts to reconcile the warring factions within the PLO.

The PLO has always had to fight an uphill struggle, and we cannot imagine that its reverse in Lebanon will force it to concede its very unity to Arab countries that are interfering in its internal affairs.

Palestinian mutiny complicates peace efforts

By Phil Davison
Reuter

BEIRUT — A rebellion by some Palestinian guerrillas against leader Yasser Arafat, which has led to heavy efforts and could affect the regional balance of power, diplomats in Beirut say.

The diplomats said the fighting between pro- and anti-Arafat groups emphasised the gravity of the Palestinian split, regardless of the numbers of rebels involved.

The violence suggested that a peaceful solution of the revolt against Arafat was unlikely and that he was now bound to rethink his strategy, they said.

Arafat heads the Fatah guerrilla group, in which the rebellion is centred, as well as the overall Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

He is now under extreme pressure to put down the revolt or accede to the rebels' demands for a tougher line in the Middle East, the diplomats said.

If he takes the former course, more serious fighting would appear inevitable and would be a major psychological blow to the

unity of the Palestinian movement.

Giving in to the dissidents' demands would eliminate the PLO from any future diplomacy towards the goal of a Palestinian homeland in the Middle East and commit the Palestinians to armed struggle against an enemy they have no hope of beating on their own — Israel.

So far, Arafat has indicated he hopes to win over the rebels peacefully. He tried to cut them off from food and pay last month but rebel supporters got supplies to the dissidents' bases in eastern Lebanon.

The fact that the rebels were able to make a mockery of the would-be blockade brought criticism from the pro-Arafat side over Syria's role in the affair.

All the Palestinian fighters, estimated up to 110,000 in Lebanon, are scattered in bases in north and eastern Lebanon, with some of the bases now considered "rebel" positions because their officers oppose Arafat. The viewpoints of the rank and file in such bases is not clear.

But Syrian forces control all the roads in the areas concerned and could easily blockade the rebels if ordered to.

The fact that the rebels still get supplies and travel freely to and from Damascus has led some pro-Arafat men to complain that Syria is at least tacitly supporting the anti-Arafat movement.

Arafat and Syrian President Hafez Al Assad appeared to have had a rift in relations when they met early last month in Damascus for the first time in eight months.

Arafat then virtually moved his base to the Syrian capital from Tunis, where he had spent most of his time after the Palestinian fighters were forced to evacuate west Beirut under Israeli siege last summer.

But no sooner had the PLO chief settled in Damascus than a number of officers from his own Fatah guerrilla group, by far the biggest and most influential in the PLO, turned against him and demanded he drop peace diplomacy in favour of armed struggle.

Despite the timing, the rebels were clearly not upset by Arafat's reconciliation with Assad. In fact,

the reconciliation had led most observers to believe the PLO chief was leaning towards a tougher line after the failure of joint peace moves with Jordan.

Arafat himself blamed not Syria but the other headline Arab state, Libya, for instigating and supporting the Fatah revolt. Arafat aides went further and said they had proof Libyan Leader Muammar Qadhafi was sending money and weapons to the rebels.

Qadhafi did not deny the claims and has regularly expressed the strongest verbal support for the rebels.

But although Arafat has in no way criticised Syria, some of his closest aides said he was privately disappointed by the Syrian stand over the revolt.

Apart from beating the blockade, the rebels hold press conferences in Syrian-held territory in Lebanon and maintain offices in the centre of Damascus.

Syria's lack of action against the rebel activity was apparently what led Arafat to leave Damascus two weeks ago and begin a tour of his

men in Lebanon's eastern Bekaa Valley.

"Give me my rifle, I'm going where I belong," he was reported as telling his aides.

When he finally returned to Damascus on Friday, it was to take a plane to Bucharest at the start of an international tour widely seen as an effort to elicit support for his PLO leadership.

At the same time, a pro-Arafat delegation was in Moscow, fuelling speculation that Arafat was pressing Moscow to delay U.S.-backed efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon, the key fact at present in Middle East peace moves, the diplomats said.

Arafat looked assured of such support when he received a message from Soviet Leader Yuri Andropov, according to the Palestinian news agency WAFA.

Andropov's message stressed the importance, in "confronting the imperialist plan", not only of Palestinian unity but also the relationship between the PLO and Syria.

Diplomats in Beirut said this indicated Moscow supported Arafat and wanted Syria to do the same. Perhaps bearing out that view, Syrian President Assad also

received a message from Andropov, according to the Syrian news agency.

Whatever the contents of Andropov's messages to Arafat and Assad, the diplomats said the Soviet leader's personal intervention suggested that Moscow was taking the Palestinian split and the situation in Eastern Lebanon extremely seriously.

Whether the PLO chief tried to crush the rebels or bend towards their demands, the Palestinian feuding was likely to delay U.S.-backed efforts to get foreign troops out of Lebanon, the key fact at present in Middle East peace moves, the diplomats said.

Israel has made a pullout of its troops from Lebanon conditional on the Palestinians leaving first, with the Syrians and Israelis following.

In addition, the Kremlin's high-level interest shown by the Andropov messages, suggested Moscow might take a more active role in the Lebanon situation, which, if it included further supplies of weapons, could affect the power balance in the area, the diplomats said.

LETTERS

Thatcher confident of Thursday's victory

By Barry May
Reuter

LONDON — Ask Margaret Thatcher what she thinks of her chances of re-election as Britain's Prime Minister on Thursday and she will say she is cautiously optimistic.

It is a deliberate understatement that usually provokes a knowing smile from her Conservative Party aides.

And it is belied by the air of enthusiasm and confidence she exudes as she rushes around the country gathering up votes for what she hopes will be a landslide general election victory.

Thatcher, a 57-year-old mother of twins who was elected Britain's first woman prime minister in 1979, has set her sights on becoming the country's most powerful leader in modern times.

Opinion pollsters and political scientists think she is well on the way to getting the bumper victory she wants.

Even her critics concede she is an extraordinary prime minister and a formidable election opponent.

Her presidential-style performances during her whirling tours of Britain are carefully controlled events in which her party managers draw on the trappings of British national pride — lots of flags and the strains of "land of hope and glory."

These tours, concentrating on Conservative heartlands rather than venturing into riskier areas where opposition might be encoun-

tered, have been described by some observers as more like a coronation or a royal progress than a political campaign.

"Maggie for me," a political anthem written for the campaign by some of Thatcher's show-business admirers, gets the audience in the right mood for the prime minister's appearance.

"What do we want? Who do we need? It is a leader who is bound to succeed. Just Maggie for me," the chorus goes.

When she appears at the ticket-only Conservative election rallies, her price in forcing the world to change its view of Britain is evident.

After her four years in the seat of power at 10 Downing Street, Britain is again a nation to be reckoned with, Thatcher tells her supporters.

Her vision is to half years of decline and true Britain into a nation that is once again great.

To listen to her speeches, reciting her success in slashing inflation and starting the country on the road to economic recovery, it has been accomplished virtually single-handed.

She rarely mentions her cabinet ministers — she is said to dominate them by force of authority and personality, if not of argument.

She is a domineering personality, says Home Secretary William Whitelaw, who serves as deputy prime minister.

"It is a jolly good thing she is. That is what we want, what this country wants, and that is what the

people of this country want," he says.

"But if you tell me she is domineering, that she doesn't listen to me and slaps down when I tell you as someone who has been there, that isn't true."

Her deeply ingrained right-wing political instincts, which owe nothing to the once-omnipotent liberal strain of the Conservative Party, are all known by the British public.

But they have been overlooked by many more liberal-minded people because of the strength of her leadership.

Thatcher finds time to concern herself with the detail of running her party as well as the country.

Thus, on a visit to Edinburgh, she admonished senior Scottish party officials over what she saw as their lack of security consciousness.

"Are you wise to have no curtains?" she asked as she was ushered into a bare-windowed drawing room serving as the party's Scottish nerve centre.

Warning about important documents being observed from outside, she said: "People can see in from across the street. You only need a telescopic lens to see right in."

Then she was off again, hustling about, physically pushing Conservative candidates around as she dashed through a Scottish knitwear factory, a bakery in Bolton and a brewery in Stockport.

Thus, even at the risk of appearing ridiculous, she did not hesitate to put on a white coat and remind people about that.

Should hecklers penetrate the tight security cordon, he can be heard denouncing his wife's opponents as "damned Communists."

And he has been known to admonish journalists for asking "damned silly questions."

The Thatcher's 29-year-old daughter, Carol, also follows the campaign trail, one minute taking care of the flowers given to her mother, then scribbling notes for a publisher.

Carol's twin, Mark, is rarely seen. His motor-rallying exploits, in which he got lost in the Sahara Desert, have given him a bad press, and the party has no wish to remind people about that.

States is based on obsolete Korean war era tactics, Canby urged that the south's units near the Demilitarised Zone (DMZ).

Because the hills do not allow a continuous defensive line, North Korean attackers — specially trained light infantry — could flow around the defenders after South Korean patrols had been scattered by artillery fire, Canby's study said.

The Northerners could then exploit a breakthrough by pressing tanks and more heavily mechanised infantry through the weak points, it said, adding that there would be insufficient South Korean reserves to mount an effective counterattack.

Arguing that the South Korean defence, devised by the United

Arabians beyond doubt

To the Editor:

I was thoroughly disgusted and astounded to read Liz Thurgood's article on Arabian horses in Tuesday's issue of the Jordan Times.

While not disputing the high quality of the Egyptian-bred Arabians, the libelous and totally inaccurate description of the horses of the Royal Jordanian State Stud at the Royal Stables is nonsense. Our horses are fully recognised by both the British Arab Horse Society and the World Arabian Horse Organisation, with five-generation pedigrees fully verified and internationally accepted. Furthermore, our horses are in no sense of the word "coarse," nor can any of them be described as "heavy-boned."

Any writer worthy of his or her salt would be expected to verify what he or she writes, and not make sweeping and quite untrue statements which leave him or her open not only to criticism but to ridicule by all who know anything about Arabian horses.

To quote the renowned world authority on Arabian horses, Miss Margaret Creely, in her book, "Arabian Exodus," King Abdullah "was a renowned horseman since his youth, and possessed the inherited knowledge and appreciation of the true Arabian of the desert. He collected horses of such superlative quality that today their progeny are still the best, in a stud [The Royal Jordanian State Stud] where all are good".

The stud is based on the horses of the late King Abdullah, with no crossing at all with any horse of doubtful origin, and I strongly recommend that the Jordan Times make haste to correct this grave error of judgement.

Yours sincerely,
Princess Alia Al Hussein

be "jumped" and Seoul lost,"

Canby wrote. "Even with full mobilisation and shake-down time, it is not certain the ROKA could withstand an offensive."

Canby, a West Point graduate and reserve army lieutenant-colonel, said the South Koreans are vulnerable because they have accepted U.S. advice and adopted a rigid defensive strategy that would allow the North Korean army to break through and surround large portions of the South's forces.

Key South Korean units are in fortified positions on the forward slopes of hills south of the border, and reserve units patrol slightly to



Greeks continue pursuit of Elgin marbles

By Robert McDonald

LONDON — Shortly after the Elgin marbles were taken from the Parthenon in the early 19th century, a Greek told a member of Lord Byron's entourage in Athens: "You English are carrying off the works of the Greeks our forfathers; preserve them well; Greeks will come and redemand them". More than 180 years on, that prophecy is being fulfilled.

The Greek cabinet has unanimously backed a decision by Culture Minister Melina Mercouri to make a formal request to the British government for a return of the 100 or so pieces of sculpture now housed in the British Museum in London.

It will invoke a resolution of the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) overwhelmingly adopted last year which called for return of the marbles as part of Greece's cultural property. The resolution described the marbles as an integral part of the Parthenon which is the supreme symbol of the Greek cultural heritage.

"We are not asking for all our treasures back," says Miss Mercouri.

"We only want the severed part of our most revered national monument".

Feelings run high on the issue. The present Earl of Elgin, the 11th, says he is not in principle opposed to their return to Greece, provided there is some great museum erected in Athens in which all the world's collections of the glories of the city of Pericles can be housed. Then his ancestor's actions in preserving part of the global cultural heritage could better be appreciated.

But he says if it's just a case of the British Museum's marbles being transferred to the National Museum in Athens, then it could set a dangerous precedent.

"I see a terrible danger by opening one museum merely to be plundered by another. That is quite pointless".

The British government has adopted a comparable attitude. Arts Minister Paul Channon told parliament long before the Greek request was proposed that "The

Elgin Marbles were legally obtained and it is the government's view that they should remain in the British Museum".

The statutes of the British Museum preclude the trustees from disposing of any items in its care unless they are duplicates or worthless.

Neither description applies to the unique and priceless marbles. It would take a special Act of Parliament to get them returned.

The Parthenon, completed in 432 B.C., was a temple to Athena, goddess of wisdom and protector of the Athenian city state. Her special task was civilising mankind and her temple was a symbol for the growth of society and culture.

The temple of Pentelic marble housed a 40-foot high ivory and gold encrusted statue of the goddess carved by the famous sculptor Phidias. Much of the decoration was also his work.

The temple has eight columns across the ends instead of the usual six, and so the statuary in the pediments, the shallow inverted V-shapes between the roof and the tops of the columns, was much more substantial than on other temples. One end showed the birth of Athena and the other her struggle with the sea-god Poseidon for the patronage of the city.

All around the building was a low-relief frieze, 524 feet long, depicting a procession, probably the Great Panathenaia, a major celebration held on every fourth anniversary of the goddess's birth.

As well, it had 92 metopes, decorative panels in high relief depicting mythical battles between humans and monsters, symbols of wise and organised man's supremacy over tyranny and disorder.

The temple survived conversion first to a Christian church and then to a mosque before being nearly cut in two in 1677 when a Venetian cannonball ignited a Turkish powder magazine housed within its walls.

But the time Elgin obtained permission from the Ottoman occupiers in 1801 to remove "quale pezzi di pietra" — some pieces of stone — the temple was in a sorry state.

But it depends on who you believe about just how bad things were. Elgin and his aides claimed that the Turks were using the marble to make limestone for mortar and the sculptures as targets for pistol practice.

Elgin, who was then British ambassador to Constantinople, always implied that he salvaged the magnificent sculptures for posterity by hiring the Italian artist Lusieri and other agents to make drawings and casts and to collect some pieces.

In the end they stripped away 17 pedimental statues, nearly half the frieze and 15 metopes.

There is evidence of the period to suggest that their removal caused serious structural damage. The English author Edward Dodwell wrote:

"During my first tour in Greece. I had the inexpressible mortification of being present when the Parthenon was despoiled of its finest sculpture and when some of its architectural members were thrown in the ground. I saw several metopes at the southeast extremity of the temple taken down... and, in order to lift them up, it was

necessary to throw to the ground the magnificent cornice by which they were covered. The south-east angle of the pediment suffered the same fate..."

The architectural historian Brian Hanson, writing in a paper for a London-based committee backing restitution, has argued cogently that Elgin acted far from altruistically.

He produces evidence to suggest that Elgin intended to use the marbles to decorate his new mansion, Broomhall, then being built in Scotland. But, crown as security against a debt and eventually sold them to the state for £35,000, a sum said to be the equivalent of about £1½ million today.

Elgin netted less than half that sum after settling his debt, and in fact was substantially out of pocket on the whole exercise. He probably spent up to £100,000 getting the pieces to Britain but, because he was already coming under attack for his deprivations, did not press on the price so as not to appear mercenary.

Today the Greeks claim Elgin's action was an illegal act of vandali-

zation nationalism of developing nations demands their return. It was these governments who backed the concept of cultural property in UNESCO and who voted for return of the marbles.

The Parthenon marbles are an integral part of the temple which were literally ripped off. This unique monument should be as complete as possible," says Miss Mercouri.

The original entablature was so damaged when the marbles were removed that it would be impossible to replace them on the building. But Miss Mercouri says that the government will build a magnificent new museum at the base of the Acropolis from which it will be possible to view the marbles and the Parthenon at one and the same time. The ambience and the atmosphere would be right.

Scholars have expressed severe reservations about Greek conservation and security and about the possibility of earthquakes damaging the museum.

But far more intractable a problem is the principle of repatriation.

If the Parthenon marbles go home, what about the holdings of the rest of the developed world's museums, many taken as trophies in the days of empire? The bur-

geoning nationalism of developing nations demands their return. It was these governments who backed the concept of cultural property in UNESCO and who voted for return of the marbles.

The motion was proposed by the governments of the USA, Canada, the EEC and the Scandinavian nations, while 24 others abstained. They feared the establishment of a precedent.

Mrs. Mercouri is being careful to say that if she gets back the Parthenon marbles she will not then turn round and demand the Venus de Milo from the Louvre or the Aegina sculpture from Munich.

But other nations may not make such nice distinctions.

UNESCO recently laid down procedures for bilateral contacts between governments on matters of cultural restitution.

Mrs. Mercouri says that she will abide by these, but that if they fail, her government is prepared to pursue the matter in the courts.

-- Financial Times news feature

Thatcher far exceeded her own expectations in reaching to the top

By Graham Stewart

Reuter

LONDON — Margaret Thatcher, who shrugged off early political setbacks to become Europe's first woman prime minister, far exceeded her own expectations in reaching the top of British politics,

When first sounded out to stand for leadership of the Conservative Party after it lost the 1979 election, the grocer's daughter from the small Lincolnshire town of Grantham said:

"It will be years before a woman either leads the party or becomes prime minister. I don't see it happening in my time."

She was wrong. She was party leader in just a few months and prime minister within five years.

Now, at 57, she stands as Britain's most dominant figure since wartime leader Winston Churchill and seems set to be re-elected by a landslide margin for a second term of office.

She has in four years steered Britain away from the Socialism of past Labour governments and her supporters say she has also reversed a steady decline of Britain as a world power.

"We have ceased to be a nation in retreat," she declared after British forces had recaptured the Falkland Islands from Argentina last year.

Her popularity rose sharply and it has remained high ever since.

The victory transformed Thatcher's political standing. Before the crisis in the South Atlantic, as Britain struggled through economic recession, opinion polls portrayed her as the most unpopular prime minister in the country's history.

Then came the Argentine takeover of the Falklands. Thatcher's response was tough — as befitting the "iron lady" tag bestowed on her by the Soviet Union for her militant anti-Communism.

A task force of more than 11,000 men and 25,000 men was marshalled and sent 7,000 miles to reclaim the islands.

She has kept pay down, checked the power of the trade unions and sold some state industries back to

private enterprise.

On the international scene,

Thatcher has come out as a strong ally of the United States, bolstered Britain's commitment to NATO and staunchly supported membership of the UN-backed European Community.

She was born Margaret Hilda Roberts on Oct. 13, 1925. Her character and philosophy shaped by a strict Methodist father who was active in local politics and became mayor of Grantham.

She went to the local grammar school and came top of the class. She was so determined to get a place at Oxford University that she passed a five-year Latin course in 12 months.

She was working as an industrial chemist. Her ran a family chemicals

business. They married in 1951 and two years later she gave birth to twins, a boy and a girl.

A few months after they were born, she qualified as a lawyer.

She ran again for parliament and lost in 1951, was rejected as a candidate in 1955 and finally won a London seat in 1959.

She became a junior minister in Harold Macmillan's government two years later, and in Edward Heath's administration of 1970-74 served as secretary for education and science.

She though seriously of quitting politics when she was pilloried for her decision to stop free milk to school children over seven,

She was dubbed "Thatcher the milk-snatcher".

But her stubbornness and deep-seated ambition kept her going. She emerged, hardened and determined, to challenge Heath for the Conservative Party leadership after he lost the 1974 election.

She led the Conservatives from the opposition benches into government in the 1979 election and has gradually taken a firm grip on the party. Cabinet colleagues say she dominates and some who have fallen out of favour complain she is domineering.

More hostile critics assert that she is becoming authoritarian,

Foot: An unlikely candidate for premier

By James Anderson

Reuter

LONDON — Michael Foot, the opposition Labour Party's 69-year-old leader, is a bookish left-winger who seems, even to admirers, an unlikely candidate for prime minister.

Harassed by feuds among his followers, pledged to policies too radical for many traditional Labour voters, Foot faced a daunting task in his campaign to unseat Conservative Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher.

If Labour did win Thursday's vote, most commentators agree, his more experienced deputy, Denis Healey, would probably carry more weight in cabinet than Mr. Foot.

By background and temperament, Mr. Foot has always seemed more a figure of opposition than a man of power.

For much of his political career, that opposition role included opposition to his own party leaders, whose policies he attacked with stinging speeches and polished press articles.

He preached unilateral nuclear disarmament and the true faith of Socialism against the politics of consensus in both Labour and Conservative Parties.

Mr. Foot, a tall, spindly figure with lank white hair, belongs to a remarkable family.

His father Isaac, largely self-educated, became a successful lawyer, collected books with a passion that neared madness, and had a long, Quixotic political career in the Liberal Party.

Four of his sons entered public life, where two won peerages and the third a knighthood.

The mass unemployment of the 1930s radicalised Michael Foot. He joined the Labour Party and made journalism his career, becoming assistant editor of a left-wing weekly, Tribune.

Took frail for the armed forces, during World War II he became acting editor of the Evening Standard and a protege of its right-wing owner, Canadian-born press magnate Lord Beaverbrook.

After Thatcher's 1979 election victory, right-winger Denis Healey was frontrunner for the party leadership, but Foot won instead.

largely because of a stalemate between the party's factions and because many hoped he could avert an open split.

But defections in the new Social Democratic Party and the continued left-right battles sapped Labour's strength and Foot himself failed to make a favourable impression on the voters.

In last year's war with Argentina over the Falklands, Foot had supported Thatcher's resolve to recover the islands, enabling her to lead a united country through the conflict.

Foot's role was important, but the credit of victory went to Thatcher.

Foot often tidy in his dress though he has spruced himself up for the election campaign, unwittingly provoked controversy when he attended state memorial service to 1981 for the dead of past wars.

He wore a rumpled suit and a green donkey jacket. His appearance caused an outcry which left him nicknamed "Worzel Gummidge" — a scarecrow in a children's television show.

The trouble appears to be that Jenkins' image as an urbane plummy-voiced cosmopolitan.

with a liking for good claret and membership of three elite gentlemen's clubs, goes down badly with ordinary people. He is not helped by a speech impediment that means he has difficulty in pronouncing the letter "R".

Jenkins nevertheless is a highly experienced former minister who served a distinguished four-year term as president of the European Community's guiding commission in Brussels and is respected by fellow politicians for ability and integrity.

To help boost flagging support, Liberal Party leader David Steel, campaign manager of the two-party Alliance, nudged Jenkins off centre stage for the vital last days of campaigning.

According to one opinion poll, the Alliance would be pulling an extra nine per cent of the electorate if the boisterous steel and not Jenkins were centre-stage for the vital last days of campaigning.

They were alarmed by the leftward shift of the Labour Party that resulted in a manifesto for this election described by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher as the most left-wing programme ever put to the British people.

Jenkins has been urging Britons to reject what he calls the extremist policies of Conservative and Labour for a moderate, co-operative and classless middle way.

The good feeling

"I enjoy being at the helm," Jenkins told reporters last week as he campaigned with gusto. "We are steering right down the middle."

Roy Harris Jenkins, born in a Welsh mining village, was a brilliant student at Oxford University and a leading Socialist intellectual, entering the House of Commons aged 27 as its youngest member.

He became aviation minister in 1964. He was chancellor of the exchequer (finance minister) in 1967-70, and was twice home secretary (interior minister).

It was in this post from 1974 to 1976 that he introduced the prevention of terrorism act, still in force, primarily to give British police powers to hold suspected Irish guerrillas.

As a result, he is regarded as a potential assassination target for the Irish Republican Army (IRA), fighting British rule in Northern Ireland.

Jenkins is married and has two sons and a daughter.

Alliance's Jenkins fails to excite voters

By Leslie Dowd

Reuter

LONDON — Arch-moderate Roy Jenkins, who will be Britain's prime minister if the centrist Alliance wins the general election, has failed personally to excite the voters.

At 62 the Social Democratic Party (SDP) leader has waged a bustling, high-profile campaign criticised nevertheless as lacking in bite and voter impact.

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EMERGENCIES

West Indies bids for World Cup hat-trick

LONDON (R) — The third one-day World Cricket Cup starts on Thursday with the West Indies seeking unanimous favourites that the question is not who will win but whether anyone can stop a hat-trick of Caribbean triumphs.

Clive Lloyd's West Indians won the inaugural 60-over tournament in 1975 and retained the trophy four years later. This year, having apparently survived recent tribulations, they seek to underline their reputation as masters of the limited overs game.

The West Indies are ready to meet the challenge of the other six test-playing countries and qualifiers Zimbabwe despite losing several potential cup players who were among those banned for taking part in the rebel West Indian tour of South Africa earlier this year.

Lloyd's men will be keen to silence the critics who have suggested they are an ageing side past their peak, but they might have to

work harder than in the previous two tournaments in England to keep the crown.

The eight teams have again been split into two groups but each side will play the other three in their section twice instead of once to avoid the possibility of a leading contender being eliminated by one freak result.

The top two from each group qualify for the semifinals to be played at the Oval, London and Old Trafford, Manchester June 22. The final will be at Lords on June 25.

West Indies has been drawn in Group 'B' with Australia, India and Zimbabwe, who won a qualifying tournament in England for minor teams last year. Group 'A' comprises England, New Zealand, Pakistan and Sri Lanka, who became a test playing country in 1981.

West Indies, who still have a formidable array of six fast bowlers despite being unable to call on

banned pace men Colin Croft and Sylvester Clarke and dynamic all-rounder Collis King, should reach the last four comfortably enough with Australia.

Australia have taken a long time to come to terms with one-day cricket. But they will be lifted by winning the triangular tournament against England and New Zealand in 1982-83 and certainly have a stronger side than in the previous cup when their World Series stars were not picked.

India, although they beat West Indies in a one-day match on their recent Caribbean tour, lack the bowling strength to offer a genuinely serious challenge while Zimbabwe are likely to find the going tough without sufficient experience at this level.

England, New Zealand and Pakistan will lead what should be a closer and more intriguing battle to qualify from Group 'A', with Sri Lanka aiming to produce one or two surprises.

Noah could face suspension

PARIS (R) — New French Open Tennis Champion Yannick Noah could face a maximum of three years suspension from the game for walking out just before a match in West Germany last month.

However, the president of the nine-member Professional Tennis Council, International Tennis Federation President Philippe Charlier of France, said Noah's action was serious negligence but should not be overdratized.

The 23-year-old Frenchman, who beat defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden to take the title on Sunday, disappeared without explanation before a match in which he was to represent France at the World Team

Tennis Cup in Duesseldorf in May.

Noah later explained that he had missed his flight back to Duesseldorf because he had taken tablets for a stomach complaint after returning to his flat in Paris.

Officials said the professional council, which began a meeting in Paris Monday, will probably announce any measure it is taking against Noah on Wednesday or Thursday.

According to the rules he faces a maximum suspension of three years and a maximum fine of \$100,000, although a much lighter punishment is more likely.

Noah has already been fined \$6,000 for his non-appearance in Duesseldorf.

Charlier indicated further that he felt any additional punishment would be a light one when he said he hoped Noah could be persuaded to reverse his decision not to play at Wimbledon.

Charlier also told a news conference Monday that the question of "guarantees" paid by tournament organisers to attract the best players would explode soon.

He said the professional council's administrator had carried out investigations and now had a very precise dossier which would expose well-known names of players and organisers.

"He will discuss this very soon, probably at Wimbledon," said Charlier. "Believe me, this affair will explode."

Holmes set to defend WBC title against Marvis Frazier

NEW YORK (R) — World Boxing Council (WBC) heavyweight champion Larry Holmes has agreed to defend his title against fellow-American Marvis Frazier in Atlantic City late in September, promoters Bob Arum and Joe Verne said Tuesday.

Verne told Reuters the 33-year-old Holmes and Frazier, 22-year-old son of former heavyweight champion Joe Frazier, are expected to sign contracts for the bout "in the next day or two."

Verne, who has promoted all of the undefeated Frazier's 11 professional fights, said the bout would be held in a specially-built stadium in the parking lot at Resorts International Hotel and Casino on either September 23 or 30.

Holmes, unbeaten in 43 pro fights, will receive \$3 million and Frazier \$1 million, Verne said.

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Austria seeks second win over Albania

VIENNA (R) — Unbeaten Austria should consolidate their lead at the top of Group Six when they meet underdogs Albania in a European Soccer Championship qualifying tie in Tirana on Wednesday.

Team manager Erich Hof has been forced to leave behind former Footballer of the Year Hans Krankl and sweeper Bruno Petzey due to injuries but was not unduly disturbed.

"It's not all that worrying," Hof said. "Albania are much the same home or away."

Hof will no doubt be hoping for a repeat of the 5-0 drubbing Austria inflicted on Albania in Vienna in September. That was Hof's first game in charge and he had also to make do without Krankl on that occasion as the star striker had withdrawn from the squad following criticism of his poor performances in the World Cup in Spain.

A win in Tirana would leave

Austria with nine points from five games, four points clear of West Germany, their arch rivals for a place in the finals in France next summer, who have a game in hand.

Albanian team manager Shyqri Relli has retained only five of the team which played in Vienna — Luarsi, Ruci, Ahmetaj, Targaj and Vukatanja — and brought in four newcomers and four former internationals to the squad.

Relli has also taken the unusual step for an Albanian manager of selecting his squad from a wider number of teams — eight — instead of two or three as was the case before.

Despite Hof's optimism, he knows the Albanians should not be underrated at home, as Northern Ireland found out when they were held to a goalless draw in Tirana. And West Germany only squeaked through 2-1 in Tirana in March.

In the event of a draw, however,

Boit trains for last chance of Olympic gold

court," he said after the tour.

"These races are part of my build-up for next year's Olympic Games—I only hope they will be free of political moves to boycott them."

For Boit, along with the majority of the world's leading track and field athletes, the first world games in Helsinki this August will be the next crucial test.

Competition in the middle distances promises to be particularly strong this year, spearheaded by Britain's Olympic gold medalists Sebastian Coe and Steve Ovett and Europe's Commonwealth 1,500-metre champion Steve Cram.

Those games underlined the strength of Kenyan athletes, who won six track titles. Their success at Mootool was a shattering blow.

Boit maintained his place among the world's top athletes, winning the 800 metres at the 1978 Montreal Commonwealth Games.

He bad aimed to be at a peak for the 1980 Olympics and when his plans were further frustrated, Boit's days at the top seemed numbered.

His performance in finishing third to Cram in the 1,500 metres in last year's Brisbane Commonwealth Games hardly concealed him as still a major athletics force but the determined Kenyan bounced back and is now running as well as any other in his career.

If he keeps up his current form he could achieve his ambition of winning a gold medal at next year's Olympic Games," Abmay said.

"That would be the best way to end an outstanding career on the track."

Born in the rift valley province of Central Kenya Boit, like the

legendary Henry Rono and Kipchoge Keino, belongs to the Nandi tribe.

He first came into international prominence when he won a bronze medal in the 800 metres at the Munich Olympics, then took a track scholarship in the United States.

Two years later Boit finished second to compatriot John Kipkurgat in the Commonwealth Games in Christchurch, New Zealand.

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The Olympics are more than a year away, but provided politics do not again interfere Boit could yet capture that elusive gold.

Therapist massages egos, bodies

PARIS (R) — Nobody on the international circuit is as close to the players as Bill Norris — a physiotherapist with the Association of Tennis Professionals.

"For 10 years the 40-year-old American has been treating injuries, giving advice on nutrition, warming-up exercises and massaging the bodies and egos of tennis stars.

His patients at the 1983 French Open Championships have included Jimmy Connors (knee), John McEnroe (shoulder), Australian Paul McNamee (back), Sweden's Henrik Sundstrom (ankle) and American Jimmy Arias (stomach).

Now his most important visitor Jose Higueras of Spain, who has been playing for the last four weeks with tennis elbow.

"I've been giving Higueras electrical stimulation, massages, heat and ultra-sound treatment and it's working. I'm really pleased with his progress," said Norris.

So is Higueras. He reached the Grand Prix final in Hamburg earlier this month, losing to France's Yannick Noah, and the final of the Italian Open where he lost to Arias.

In the quarter-finals at Roland Garros, Higueras played for four

and a half hours to beat Argentino Guillermo Vilas and move into a semi-final against defending champion Mats Wilander of Sweden.

"He's done amazing things for me," said the Spaniard. "Last year in Hamburg I developed a blister on my palm which was bleeding. I didn't think I could play in the next tournament in Rome but Norris came up with a glove bandage and I reached the quarter-finals."

Norris can sympathise with such injuries. He was a promising baseball pitcher with the Pittsburgh Pirates in the early 1960s when he suffered a shoulder muscle which ended his career.

"That was when I made up my mind to get involved in sports medicine," said Norris, who lives in Coral Gables, Florida.

He obtained a bachelor's degree in physical therapy at Columbia University, New York, and a master's degree in psychology at Brooklyn College.

"I try to make people feel some care for them and build their ego. If they have a lot of problems they sometimes like to have their mind massaged, too."

After receiving his degrees, Norris worked for 10 years with the New York Mets baseball team

and the New York Knicks basketball squad before turning to tennis.

He is on the road 25 weeks of the year, travelling with a trunkful of ointments, steam-packs and electrical stimulation machines.

"This is a difficult tournament," said Norris. "You have to be very fit to play four hours and five sets. You also use a lot of different muscles sliding on the clay. That leads to strain and overstretching."

Among players, Norris is known as a fun-lover who tries to jolly players at critical moments.

Newcastle wins Japan Cup soccer tournament

TOKYO (R) — English second division soccer side Newcastle United won the Japan Cup Tuesday by holding Botafogo of Brazil to a goalless draw in the final match of the tournament.

In Tuesday's other match, Japan beat Syria 1-0 but still finished bottom of the five-team table.

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هذا هو المجلد

NEWS IN BRIEF

Gold price falls below \$400

LONDON (R) — The price of gold fell below the psychological barrier of \$400 an ounce on European bullion markets Tuesday amid predictions of sharp falls due to the continuing strength of the U.S. dollar. Gold was set at \$403.15 at the morning fix in London, its lowest level for seven months, but later slipped to \$399.50 on both the London and Zurich markets. Monday it closed in London at \$406.50. The bullion price had dipped below the \$400 level in New York Monday before closing at \$402.50. Tuesday's price was sharply below last month's low of \$431 and the year's high of \$511.50 on February 15.

Reagan seeks more funds for IMF

WASHINGTON (R) — President Reagan Monday urged the Senate to approve an extra contribution of \$8.4 billion to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which is running out of money to lend financially-troubled countries. In a letter to Senate Republican leader Mr. Howard Baker, Mr. Reagan said the bill for additional funds "is of the utmost importance to the health of the world economy, to the strength of our own recovery and to the United States' position of leadership in world affairs." Congressional critics have suggested the IMF sell its \$4.2 billion worth of gold holdings rather than seek increased contributions from member countries.

World Bank approves new loans

WASHINGTON (R) — The World Bank said Monday it had approved a \$120 million loan for an industrial development project in Nigeria, and a total of \$19.1 million for projects in Tunisia and the Comoro Islands.

Dollar steadies on foreign markets

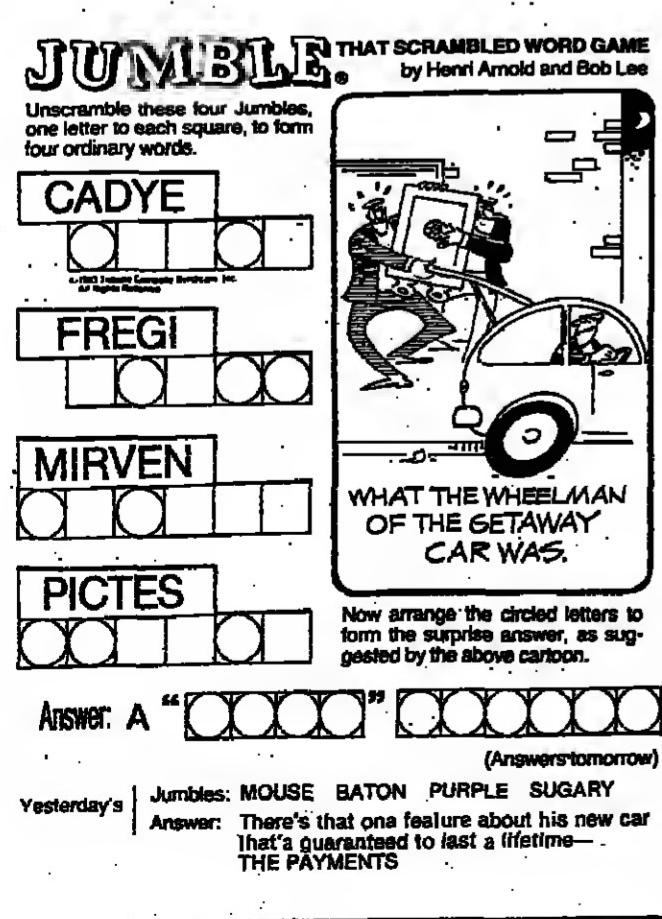
HONG KONG (R) — The U.S. dollar steadied on foreign exchanges Tuesday after its recent upward surge but sterling rose sharply in Asian trading. Dealers said the dollar appeared to have levelled off after it hit a record high Monday against the French franc and a seven-month peak against the West German mark.

Hong Kong dollar hits new low

HONG KONG (R) — The Hong Kong dollar fell to record low of 7.62 to the U.S. dollar Tuesday, reflecting the strength of the American currency and concern about the colony's future. The decline also led to an easing of share prices. The Hang Seng index dropped 31.2 points to 881.67. It was the first time since May 25 that the index had dipped below the 900 mark. The Hong Kong dollar's trade-weighted index, which measures its value against 15 other currencies with 1981 as the base year, also fell Tuesday to a new low of 70.7. The one-point drop was the largest for a single day.

Indonesia may get \$2b aid

JAKARTA (R) — Indonesia's foreign aid donors, due to meet in Amsterdam next week, will give Jakarta an estimated \$2 billion in economic assistance in the financial year which started in April. U.S. Ambassador John Holdridge predicted Tuesday. The 17-nation Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), which also includes Japan and most West European countries, gave Indonesia \$2.1 billion in economic aid last year. The donor countries are expected to discuss at their annual meeting the latest confidential World Bank report on the Indonesian economy and decide how to apportion loans.



U.N. official says recovery depends on Third World progress

BELGRADE (R) — The West will not succeed in bringing about economic recovery unless it takes into account the need for development in the poor countries, a senior United Nations trade official said Tuesday.

Mr. Gamani Corea, secretary-general of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), said: "Increasingly the situation in the developing countries has its repercussions on the industrialised countries and on the world economy."

He told the sixth UNCTAD meeting here that in virtually all the developing countries, contraction and cutbacks remained the order of the day.

Mr. Corea urged ministers and officials from more than 150 nations to take concrete steps to increase the purchasing power of the poor countries by setting up a common fund to support commodity prices. The idea of the fund was adopted in 1980 but it has not yet been ratified.

Western countries should also repeat recent measures to protect their industries and grant the Third World \$150 billion more in aid over the next two years, he said.

But Mr. Corea added that Western states were beginning to emphasise the need to sustain rec-

overy and to recognise the role poor countries could play in economic expansion.

He noted that recent summits of Western, non-aligned and Third World leaders all referred to the need to encourage Third World development. The task of the Belgrade meeting was to translate awareness into action, he added.

He said he was encouraged that the summits had reached a measure of agreement on the need to cut interest rates, stabilise exchange rates and reverse protectionist trends.

Soon after the three-week UNCTAD conference opened Monday, the United States offered an agenda item on support for national liberation movements. This was a political matter outside the scope of UNCTAD U.S. officials said.

In preparatory meetings, the U.S. had voted against adopting the agenda because one item called on UNCTAD to study aid for liberation movements in South Africa and Namibia (South West Africa) and for the Palestine Liberation Organisation (PLO).

But U.S. delegation leader Mr. Gordon Streib agreed to accept the agenda Monday after tabling a formal reservation, an UNCTAD spokesman said.

He said he hoped the big seven Western industrial nations -- the United States, Britain, France, Italy, Canada, West Germany and Japan -- were prepared to start a dialogue.

UNCTAD committees start work Tuesday on resolutions on which the West appears, in general, unprepared to make major

concessions to Third World economic demands.

But Mr. Perez de Cuellar said people in both North and South were becoming more and more aware that they were economically interdependent.

He said it was too early to give a verdict on the outcome of the recent Williamsburg summit of the "big seven". But he noted they had said they would take part in the UNCTAD meeting with understanding and cooperation.

Mr. Perez de Cuellar said the Third World's long-term aim of global negotiations to restructure the international economic system was "still alive, still breathing" and had not been set aside. Progress would depend on the atmosphere at UNCTAD.

Listing four key points to boost economic growth in developing countries, Mr. Perez de Cuellar called on UNCTAD to agree on urgent action to increase their liquidity, give them more aid, strengthen and stabilise commodity prices and end protectionist measures against their exports.

While the committee's national views will be aired in a general debate, key speakers Tuesday include West German Economic Minister Otto Lumbroso, on behalf of the European community, and Argentine President Reynaldo Bignone.

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 8, 1983

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Your mind is logical and sharp so you see all kinds of means to achieve success. Don't get diverted or nervous today. New arrangements in business are favored.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Use extreme care in communicating lest some strange remark cause problems for you. Be alert for helpful data.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Monetary affairs are most vital to you now, so study any changes to be made.

Avoid one who is detrimental to you.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Your personal life is not going as you wish, so get busy and put new ideas to work. See only true friends today.

MONS CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) You feel like replacing some of the old friends with the new, but do so tactfully. Relax at home this evening.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) You have hastily misjudged an old and dear friend. Rectify that situation today, pay more attention to your finances.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Don't do things that could cause one in authority to feel you are dispensable. Make sure your car is in good repair.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Add to your present philosophy of life so that you gain more benefits from it. Learn to express yourself better.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Listen to the suggestions of a business expert and profit by following them. Beware of interlopers who are jealous.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) There may be changes in personnel at work so go along with it. Conditions are changing everywhere.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) A co-worker can be helpful with new ideas. Be sure to listen to them. Take it easy tonight and relax at home.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Keep quiet if arguments start at home. Look about for new gadgets that will make home life easier.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Study problematical affairs in a calm and poised manner. Come to right decisions, but don't take action yet.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY . . . he or she will require more rest than other children early in life. A fine mind develops early. This could be a very artistic nature and the education should be slanted along such lines. Pay attention to diet. Light sports are best.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

Capital investment threatens China

PEKING (R) — An explosion in capital investment by local enterprises is threatening the overall balance of China's economy, Vice-Premier Yao Yilin said Tuesday.

Mr. Yao told the National People's Congress, China's parliament, which opened Monday, that excessive spending on capital investment was straining the already overburdened energy and transport sectors.

Local enterprises were ignoring calls by the central government for tight curbs on capital investment, resulting in an increase in output by heavy industry much greater than planned, he said.

The government has said it aims to boost light industry, including consumer goods, as part of a move away from the Stalinist emphasis on heavy industry which dominated economic thinking for the first 30 years of the people's republic.

Official figures show that heavy industry grew by a startling 9.7 per cent last year, against a target of only one per cent, while output of light industry rose by 5.7 per cent.

Diplomatic sources said unrestrained industrial growth was an extremely serious problem, and that it had contributed far less to state revenues than could be expected from its size.

"The main problem in national economic growth is that the volume of investment in capital construction has not yet been effectively controlled," Mr. Yao said.

"In some places, heavy industry is growing too quickly at the expense of light industry. The problem of over-decentralisation in the use of funds is still very serious in spite of increased investment for key construction projects."

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Share prices retained their firm tone in the run up to the U.K. general election, dealers said, and at 1500 the F.T. index was up 5.0 to 704.4.

Most leaders gained, although dealers said trading was quiet with investors on the sidelines ahead of Thursday's poll despite the apparent certainty of a win for the ruling Conservatives. Electricals led the market, helped by overseas interest, with Plessey and Ferranti up by 12p and 18p.

Government bonds eased on profit-taking but were above the lows following U.K. money supply data. Gold shares fell with bullion and North Americans were mixed.

Long dated government bonds trimmed morning losses by 1/4 point after a batch of U.K. economic data including slower than expected money supply growth in May, dealers said. Long dates showed net falls of 1/2 point, and shorts were 1/4 point lower.

Reed International added 16p at 316 after 31.2 on final results. ICI rose 4p and Fisons 10p, while P and O gained 4p at 209 as bidder Trafalgar House resumed buying the company's shares. Amoogter takeover stocks, Tilling was unchanged at 226, BTR up 2p at 428, and Fitch Lovell and Linfield a penny and 4p firmer.

Sketchley gained 12p but Lake Elliot lost 4p, both following results. Banks were firm but oils showed little change.

LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

	One sterling	1.5705/15	U.S. dollars
	One U.S. dollar	1.2346/49	Canadian dollars
		2.5633/43	West German marks
		2.8745/55	Dutch guilders
		2.1225/35	Swiss francs
		51.19/24	Belgian francs
		7.7090/7120	French francs
		151.40/1520.00	Italian lire
		240.00/10	Japanese yen
		7.6300/50	Swedish crowns
		7.2330/80	Norwegian crowns
		9.1650/1700	Danish crowns
	One ounce of gold	401.50/402.25	U.S. dollars

ACROSS	32 — out (extinguish)	51 Victorian skirt hem
1	Next to nothing	18 Card game
5	In a gilder	22 Saucacious walk
10	Concocting	24 Desertions
14	Tortoiseshell	26 Flower
15	Island east of Maui	27 Ear of grain
17	Deft	28 Eye protectors
19	Rowing alley	30 Put on a pedestal
20	Work stopper	31 Palindromic girl's name
21	Estate managers	32 Gross receipts
23	Plat	33 Suiks
25	Carol	34 Trivial
26	Money in the bank	36 Made a lap
29	Expression of triumph	37 Goll peg
		41 Goes on a spree
		43 Trick dealing
		46 Gross
		48 Receipts
		49 Ancient kingdom
		50 Kind of sale
		51 Vale of the silents
		52 Pigment
		53 Vale of the silents
		54 Wool: pret.
		55 Hence
		56 Certain
		57 William Ralph —
		60 Yemen port
		63 Decimal base

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

OPALS	RIARE	CAMS
VISIT	LIRES	IDEA
LIFE	LEIFER	LIFE GUARD
FEED	FEED	AGREE
BEING	BEING	BEING
HAIR	HAIR	HAIR
AFIRE	AFIRE	AFIRE
RIVAL	RIVAL	RIVAL
MEET	MEET	MEET
ICY	ICY	ICY
ALIEN	ALIEN	ALIEN
LENCH	LENCH	LENCH</

WORLD

Polls predict Thatcher victory

LONDON (R) — Opposition parties concentrated Tuesday on the race for second-place in Britain's general election as polls showed Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher virtually certain to win a second term on Thursday.

Labour Party leaders refused to believe opinion polls forecasting a landslide victory for Mrs. Thatcher's Conservatives and the Alliance of Liberals and Social Democrats edging up from third to second in the popularity stakes.

Deputy Labour leader Denis Healey, voicing nervousness that the Alliance could lure large numbers of voters, warned wavering supporters that a vote for the Alliance could let some of the more extremist members of the Conservative Party into Parliament.

Liberal leader David Steel said the latest polls showed the Alliance close to the point of a massive breakthrough in seats as well as votes.

The Social Democrat partner Roy Jenkins, who would be prime minister if the Alliance won the election, said it would be a major democratic scandal if the Alliance polled many more votes than Labour but finished behind in terms of seats in Parliament.

Britain's winner-take-all electoral system rewards only the party that tops the ballot in each seat, irrespective of what percentage of votes the defeated parties poll.

The Liberals picked up 13.8 per cent of all the votes cast in the last general election in 1979 but won less than two per cent of the seats — 11 out of 635 seats — in Parliament.

The latest opinion polls Tuesday showed the Conservatives maintaining the strong lead they have held throughout the month-long campaign and heading for a triumph on a lop-sided scale not seen

since 1935.

Two of Tuesday's three polls had the Alliance nudging ahead of Labour: Conservative 44, 45 and 47 per cent, Labour 24, 25, and 26 per cent, the Alliance 25, 28 and 29 per cent.

If repeated in Thursday's voting, the Thatcher government would be returned with a majority of more than 200 seats in an expanded 650-member Parliament. The Conservatives were elected in 1979 with an absolute majority of 43.

One of the first acts of an Alliance government would be to reform Britain's electoral laws and introduce a system of proportional representation matching seats to votes.

Computer calculations show the Alliance would win 20 seats or less with 25 per cent of the vote.

Labour leader Michael Foot said the opinion polls had been distorted by the Alliance and his deputy, Mr. Healey, said the Alliance bandwagon was sliding gently backwards.

Local polls showed Labour was doing well in key marginal areas and there was a late surge to Labour, he said.

Conservative Party chairman Cecil Parkinson said Mr. Healey was clutching at straws.

Conservative and Alliance leaders denounced a remark on television by Neil Kinnock, tipped as a possible successor to Mr. Foot as party leader, that it was a pity British soldiers had to die in last year's Falklands War to prove Mrs. Thatcher had guts.

Alliance leaders said such remarks were a desperate last throw by Labour.

Nicaragua alleges expelled U.S. diplomats spied

MANAGUA (R) — U.S.-Nicaraguan relations have taken a further turn for the worse with the expulsion of three U.S. diplomats accused of anti-state plots, including a scheme to kill the foreign minister with a poisoned bottle of his favourite French wine.

The three were the first U.S. diplomats to be ordered out of Nicaragua since the revolutionaries now running the country won a civil war in 1979 and ousted U.S.-backed dictator Anastasio Somoza. Since then, relations between the two countries have steadily deteriorated.

Political councillor Linda Pfeifel, First Secretary David Greig and Second Secretary Ermilo Lopez Rodriguez left Managua Monday night, some 21 hours after ambassador Anthony Ousman received a diplomatic note saying the three had been involved in ac-

tingies against the government.

Earlier, security chief Lenin Ceroa told a press conference: "A U.S. Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) network aiming to assassinate Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto with a bottle of poisoned wine has been smashed".

Holding up a bottle he alleged contained wine laced with the deadly poison thallium, he said Ms. Rodriguez had tried to persuade a foreign ministry official to the brew to Father D'Escoto, a Catholic priest. The wine, produced by Benedictine monks, was D'Escoto's favourite, he added.

Ceroa described Mr. Greig as the Managua station chief of the CIA and said all three diplomats had acted under orders from the headquarters of the agency.

Bidding farewell to his colleagues at Cesar Sandino International airport Monday night,

ambassador Quainton said their expulsion was a "serious step contributing to a severe degree of tension in bilateral relations".

Asked by reporters whether Washington would suspend relations over the incident, he replied: "It would be fairly premature to talk about breaking relations but obviously the events of the past 24 hours have not contributed to an improvement in relations".

Mr. Quainton said the charges against the three were preposterous, but he failed to persuade the government to withdraw the expulsion order.

Listing details of their alleged activities, security chief Ceroa said Ms. Rodriguez had been involved in the poisoned wine plot. Mr. Greig had plotted to jam local radio stations with anti-government propaganda, and Ms.

Pfeifel had had contacts with opposition figures in an attempt to sow division in Nicaragua.

Ceroa displayed Ms. Rodriguez's alleged spy equipment, ranging from codebooks to notepaper he said could be instantly turned into chewing gum.

The Nicaraguan-U.S. war of words has been accompanied by a shooting war along the frontier and in the latest report from the field, defence ministry officials said Monday night some 600 right-wing rebels had penetrated two kilometres into Nicaraguan territory and captured a mountaintop position.

They said 20 Nicaraguan soldiers had been killed in heavy fighting in which the rightists had been hacked by artillery fire from Honduras, the closest ally of the U.S. in Central America.

Argentines call for peace with Chile

BUENOS AIRES (R) — The leaders of Argentina's main political parties have called for a peace treaty with neighbouring Chile over the Beagle Channel dispute, which brought the two countries to the brink of war in 1978.

In their statement issued to reporters, the politicians asked that the two countries pledge to refrain from threats or force "and from any other measure likely to alter the harmony of their relations."

Their call followed a series of official briefings last week to politicians in progress in the five-year-old Vatican mediation of the border dispute over three islands at the tip of South America.

Recent press reports have suggested that Argentina may be about to accept a settlement proposal submitted by Pope John Paul II in December 1980.

Salvadorean rebels destroy vital targets as U.S. shuffles envoys

SAN SALVADOR (R) — Leftist guerrillas in El Salvador said they had inflicted the biggest blow to the government's strategic infrastructure in the country's civil war with an attack on a communications complex over the weekend.

The insurgents' Radio Veneceros said guerrillas Sunday destroyed the Pacaya communications complex atop the Chalpantique volcano, 125 kilometres east of the capital, cutting off communications in the entire eastern half of El Salvador.

It said rebel saboteurs bombed and buried the station, which contained microwave satellite, telex and other equipment for national and international communications.

The state telecommunications company, Antel, confirmed the

guerrilla attack against the Pacaya complex.

An Antel spokeswoman said company executives and technicians have met to assess the damage.

Military spokesmen said troops

guarding the station destroyed all communication equipment on the site when they realised they could not hold off the guerrilla attack.

The U.S. ambassador to El Salvador, Deane Hinton, left the country Monday for Washington on home leave. Mr. Hinton is being removed from El Salvador after more than two years and will be succeeded by the ambassador to Nigeria, Thomas Pickering.

The state telecommunications company, Antel, confirmed the

WASHINGTON (R) — Thomas Enders, removed last week as the top State Department official in charge of U.S. Central American policy, was named Monday as ambassador to Spain.

The White House announced the appointment was accompanied by warm praise by Secretary of State George Shultz.

Mr. Enders was said in published reports to have lost his job as assistant secretary of state for inter-American affairs after coming under fire from hard-line critics within the White House.

Enders to Spain

U.S. actress keeps mum about politician's identity

DALLAS (R) — Actress Shirley MacLaine is keeping silent on the identity of a foreign politician who says she was her secret lover.

She withstood a barrage of questions at a news conference, but refused adamantly to name the married politician she says was her lover in the late 1970s.

"I have not written a 'kiss-and-tell' book, and I have not written a whodunit," Ms. MacLaine said of her latest autobiographical work, "Out on a Limb."

Her book says she cavorted from Paris to Hawaii in a torrid affair with a man she calls Gerry.

She professed amazement at the British press response to the story, parodying Winston Churchill in saying: "Never have so many been so ridiculously intrigued with so little for so long."

The book identifies "Gerry" as a man who was "very married." She acknowledged she cavorted from Paris to Hawaii in a torrid affair with a man she calls Gerry.

The story has rivalled the campaign for the Thursday's general election in the pages of the British press, which has speculated that "Gerry" was a Labour Party Member of Parliament.

Scorning at the fuss, Ms. MacLaine said: "I guarantee this wou-

ldn't have happened if Margaret Thatcher hadn't called the election. Who would care? And it's not Margaret Thatcher."

Ms. MacLaine would not even confirm that "Gerry" was British and also refused to confirm or deny that he was former Australian Foreign Minister Andrew Peacock.

She acknowledged that Mr. Peacock was a "dear friend" but said she did not meet him until two years after he was divorced.

The book identifies "Gerry" as a man who was "very married."

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The book identifies "Gerry" as a man who was "very married."

Her book relates her geographical and psychological travels to find her true self.

Malaysian court hears former minister's appeal

KUALA LUMPUR (R) — A former Malaysian minister returned to court Tuesday to appeal against a death sentence for the murder of a political rival.

Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, 42, who quit as culture, youth and sports minister after his conviction and sentence in March, looked pale and grim-faced as he was led handcuffed into the federal court here for a hearing expected to last a week.

Datuk Mokhtar, once considered one of the cabinet's most promising young ministers, was charged jointly with Rahman with killing Datuk Mohamad Taha Talib, speaker of the assembly in their home state of Negri Sembilan, who was also sentenced to death, as well as two men who were acquitted when a high court

judge ruled that the prosecution had not established a case against them.

The lord president, Raja Tan Sri Azlan Shah, sitting with two other judges, began hearing a prosecution appeal against the acquittal of the two men before moving on to consideration of 33 grounds of appeal filed by Datuk Mokhtar's lawyers.

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Over 100 die in Volga disaster

MOSCOW (R) — More than 100 people were killed on the River Volga when the entire top deck of a Soviet passenger ship was ripped away after the vessel rammed a railway bridge, a spokesman for the tourist holiday organisation

The Intourist spokesman said there were more than 300 people on board the vessel, which was making a regular summer cruise down the river.

He said there were no foreigners among the victims and expressed doubts about reports that the death toll may have been as high as 170.

The spokesman said he had no information on exactly how the accident occurred.

But it appeared possible that the steamer had been off course and running too close to a support column of the bridge.

The structure is reported to be a standard Soviet steel arch design which allows navigation only in mid-channel.

The Soviet government officially announced the accident Monday night without giving any details of the number of casualties or cause.

But it took the rare step of forming a high-level commission of inquiry and put Geidar Aliyev, a member of the politburo and first deputy prime minister, in charge.

The seniority of the commission made clear that the disaster was on an unusually large scale.

The government announcement also made no mention of aid for injured passengers, an omission which suggested that all those on the top deck of the ship had been killed.

A spokesman for the Soviet river shipping ministry said Tuesday that the Alexander Suvorov was a Czechoslovak-made motor vessel but refused to give any other details of the accident.

Moscow telephone operators told Western correspondents that all phone lines to Ulyanovsk were down, making it impossible to check further details of the accident with local officials.

NEWS IN BRIEF

U.S. majority backs Palestinian state

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — The overwhelming majority of Americans not only support President Reagan's Middle East peace initiative in general, but go beyond it in support of independent Palestinian state, says Voices for Peace, the newsletter of the American-Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace (AICPP) in its spring issue.

The newsletter refers to polls conducted by the Gallup and other polling organisations in 1982 to back this claim. It also notes that whereas American public opinion overwhelmingly supports President Reagan's calls for a freeze in the occupied West Bank, studies have shown that U.S. taxes help Israel to construct settlements there.

CBS cleared of slander charge

LOS ANGELES (R) — A jury has cleared the CBS television network and its anchor Dan Rather of slandering a Los Angeles doctor who sought \$4.5 million in damages. Mr. Rather was not in court when the jury voted 10-2 to reject the suit after 10 hours of deliberations at the end of a four-week hearing.

Mr. Andropov repeated earlier

Kremlin offers to study the possibility of taking "substantial measures" with regard to the nuclear weapons on Soviet territory but did not elaborate.

NATO skeptical

BRUSSELS (R) — Soviet leader Yuri Andropov has offered to discuss declaring the Baltic Sea a nuclear-free zone in the latest Kremlin bid to encourage Scandinavian states to bar atomic weapons from their territories.

The

Communist Party chief

made the proposal in a speech of welcome to Finland's President Mauno Koivisto who began a five-day state visit to the Soviet Union Monday.

Western diplomats said the offer meant Moscow would be ready to discuss pulling out at least six missile-carrying submarines from regular patrol in the Baltic.

But they said that it was unlikely to weaken resistance to the notion of a non-nuclear zone in the Nordic states, especially as there could be doubts about the possibility of verifying Moscow's compliance.

Finland first suggested an atomic weapons-free region covering all the Scandinavian states in 1963 and Moscow has periodically canvassed the idea.

The spokesman said the

British Ministry of Defence and the Spanish authorities to arrange for the return of the plane.

A shortage of fuel prompted the Harrier's pilot to make the emergency landing which was believed to be the first time a Harrier in trouble has put down on a handy merchant ship.

Both Norway and Denmark,

which are members of the NATO alliance, have strong reservations.